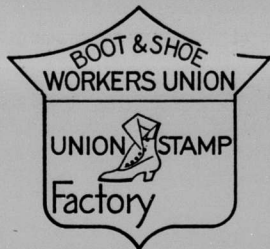


LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 13, 1912.
DELEGATE SCHARRENBURG'S REPORT.
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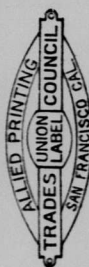


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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1912.

No. 44

Delegate Scharrenberg's Report

San Francisco, Cal., December 6, 1912.

To the Officers and Delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council—Ladies and Gentlemen:

As your delegate to the thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, I herewith submit my report of the proceedings of said convention.

The convention came to order with the usual ceremonies in the municipally-owned convention hall at Rochester, New York, on November 11th. There were present 356 delegates representing 89 national and international unions, 30 State branches, 75 central labor bodies, 19 local trades and Federal labor unions, also 8 fraternal delegates.

Considerable time was spent in discussing the seating of the delegates from the Flint Glass Workers, which organization was recently re-chartered. Notwithstanding the protest from the International Association of Machinists based upon the law of the Federation, the delegates from the Flint Glass Workers' International Union were finally seated by an overwhelming vote.

An entire day was taken up with a debate upon the seating of the delegates from the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters. The committee on credentials failed to make any recommendation upon the seating of said delegates, but submitted same to the convention with the expressed hope "that this long drawn-out controversy would be settled in the convention for all time." The following motion was finally adopted by a vote of 192 in favor and 32 against: "That the report of the committee be received; that the order of the Atlanta convention, and subsequent action of the executive council in the case be approved, and that in accordance with the orders of the Atlanta convention and the action of the executive council, the representatives of the Steam Fitters are not eligible for seating in this convention." Later on the convention revoked the charter of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters by a roll call vote: 15,766 votes were cast in favor of revoking the charter, 1332 against the revocation, while 230 votes were not cast. This action was taken upon recommendation of the committee on adjustment, which reaffirmed the decisions of previous conventions, to the effect that, "both for harmony and practicability the pipe-fitting trade should be represented in the American Federation of Labor by one general association of the pipe-fitting industry." According to this action the Steam and Hot Water Fitters must join the Plumbers and carry out the edict: "One union in each industry."

The reading of the reports of officers and the speeches made by fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Canada took up fully two days of the time of the convention.

Revocation of Oakland Central Labor Council's Charter.

Acting upon instructions, your delegate submitted a resolution containing proposed amendments to the constitution which would make it impossible for the executive council to revoke the charters of central labor councils at any time upon the mere request of an international union.

In this matter I had the support of most of the Western delegates, but there were very few others who could be persuaded that such change in the constitution was necessary or advantageous to the labor councils or the movement in general. The committee on laws non-concurred in this resolution and made the following comment upon same: "The logical application of these amendments, if adopted, would be that between conventions any central body or State federation would be unhampered in its admission of all sorts of rival, dual, secession or antagonistic organizations. While your committee is in accord with the efforts of the movers of the resolution to minimize friction incidental to unfortunate jurisdiction disputes, we believe the remedy proposed would have an opposite effect from that intended, and would cover a wider field than the authors of Resolution No. 43 contemplated." A motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried during the closing hours of the convention by a vote of 93 in the affirmative, and 32 in the negative.

Another resolution upon the same subject protesting against the revocation of the Oakland Central Labor Council's charter met with a similar fate, although every effort was made by your delegate, Brother Gallagher, representing the California State Federation of Labor, and Brother Sefton of the Oakland Central Labor Council to convince the committee on adjustment than an injustice had been done in this case.

Exhibit at Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Acting upon the report of the executive council and a resolution introduced by your delegate, the convention directed the executive council to bring up to date and prepare for shipment to San Francisco, the American Federation of Labor's exhibit, which has received gold medals and other awards at previous world's fairs.

During the first week of the convention I received a telegram from Charles C. Moore, president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, asking me to extend to the American Federation of Labor a cordial invitation to hold their 1915 meeting in San Francisco. This was done, and the telegram made a part of the records of the proceedings. Definite action could not be taken at this time since there will be two other conventions before the year 1915. I am confident, however, that the 1914 convention will select San Francisco as the next convention city, for in conversing with the delegates I did not meet with one single man or woman who did not express his or her desire to come to San Francisco to see the World's Fair as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention in 1915. The convention showed its good faith in the matter by extending an invitation to the International Secretariat to hold its meeting in 1915 in the city of San Francisco.

Request Letter Carriers to Join A. F. of L.

Upon request of the Post Office Clerks' Union of San Francisco, your delegate introduced a resolution directing the executive council to convey to the National Letter Carriers' Association an invitation to join the American Federation of Labor; also to send a representative to the next annual convention of the Letter Carriers which

will meet in San Francisco in 1913. This resolution was reported favorably and adopted by a unanimous vote, and I trust that results will be forthcoming and that the Letter Carriers will join hands with their fellow workers in the American Federation of Labor.

Industrial Unionism.

One of the topics which caused considerable interest and prolonged debate was the question of industrial unionism. The delegates from the United Mine Workers, acting upon instructions of their convention, introduced a resolution favoring industrial unionism, and instructing the officers of the American Federation of Labor to use every effort to bring this about, and to visit the different labor conventions and use their influence to mold sentiment along these lines. This resolution was referred to the committee on education, but did not receive very much consideration as Delegate Walker, one of the introducers of the resolution, immediately proposed a substitute in the committee, which read as follows:

"That where practical one organization should have jurisdiction over an industry, and where in the judgment of a majority of the men actually involved it is not practical, then the committee recommends that they organize and federate in a department and work together in such manner as to protect, as far as possible, the interests of all connecting branches."

The majority of the committee agreed to accept Delegate Walker's substitute if he would permit the various international unions to determine for themselves by a majority vote whether or not they wished to be benevolently assimilated by a larger organization. Delegate Walker refused to compromise and the majority of the committee reported unfavorably upon the resolution introduced by the Miners and recommended that the convention reaffirm the autonomy declaration of the Scranton convention, which states in effect: "That it is impossible to define the exact line of demarcation where one trade or form of labor ends and another begins, and that no hard and fast rule can be devised by which all our trade unions can be governed." Also, "that the interests of the trade union movement will be promoted by closely allied and sub-divided crafts giving consideration to amalgamation, and to the organization of district and national trade councils to which should be referred questions in dispute, and which should be adjusted within allied crafts' lines."

A debate then took place which consumed nearly an entire day. It should be understood, and it was made quite clear during the debate, that the adoption of the minority report would mean that the larger organization could swallow the smaller organization in the same industry whenever the members of the larger organization so desired. For an instance, the Typographical Union could take, against the unanimous opposition of all smaller unions in the printing trades, the Photo-Engravers, Stereotypers and Pressmen. The Longshoremen could swallow the Seamen against the latter's unanimous opposition, and so on throughout the organized labor world. Nothing but chaos and bitterness could be brought about through the

adoption of the minority report. It was pointed out that the American Federation of Labor favors one union in each industry, but does not attempt to use brute force in bringing about industrial unionism. The debate and argument must have been convincing, for two members of the committee who voted for the minority report in committee changed their views and on the roll call voted against the adoption of their own report.

The only large organizations whose delegates voted as a unit for the minority report, or "industrial unionism by force," were the two Miners' organizations, the Bakers, Brewers, Printing Pressmen and Tailors. The vote on the roll call was as follows: For the minority report 5929, against the minority report 10,934; 444 votes were not cast. The motion to adopt the majority report of the committee was carried by a viva voce vote. In this connection it is interesting to note that the executive council was instructed by unanimous vote to give general publicity to that portion of its report which deals with the subject generally referred to as "Industrial Unionism" because it is a complete defense of the evolutionary nature of our system of organization, which experience proves is the most effective in this country.

Migratory Labor.

Your delegate introduced the following resolution relating to the organizing of so-called migratory workers:

"Whereas, It is now generally recognized that the millions of so-called migratory, unskilled or common laborers of this country must be organized and brought within the protecting fold of the American Federation of Labor, and

"Whereas, Immeasurable assistance can be rendered in this work by the members of all organized skilled crafts if they will give every possible assistance and moral encouragement to those workers who have been falsely led to believe that the American Federation of Labor is mainly interested in the further advancement and uplifting of the crafts already organized; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that we urge upon all affiliated unions, and particularly upon the rank and file of same, to constantly impress upon the unorganized, unskilled workers with whom they may come in contact that all workers are welcome in the organized labor movement under the banner of the American Federation of Labor; further

"Resolved, That the executive council is hereby directed to prepare a series of educational articles for general publication in the labor press, setting forth the duty and obligation of the already organized workers as indicated in these resolutions and explaining the benefits to be derived by all workers through the thorough organization of the migratory, common and unskilled laborers."

These resolutions were referred to the committee on organization, which submitted a comprehensive report under the caption "Migratory Workers." The committee recommended among other things "that there should be a comprehensive and searching investigation of the subject of migratory workmen, the work that they do and the seasons and localities in which their labor is in demand." The committee declared further "that it was fully impressed with the great value of a successful organization of migratory workers, the members of which would be the traveling apostles for the support of trade-union doctrine." Also, "that measures should be inaugurated based on the results secured from the executive council's investigation." The resolution introduced by your delegate was referred to the executive council for consideration, together with the report of the committee dealing with that subject.

The general interest taken in this subject and the efforts of the A. F. of L. during the past

year to organize the steel workers seem to indicate that the organized workers generally are awakening to the vital importance of this problem.

Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

The discussion upon the Sherman Anti-Trust Law brought forth the seriousness of the present situation as accentuated by the recent verdict rendered against members of the hatters' organization in Connecticut. The so-called Sherman Anti-Trust Law was apparently designed and certainly was accepted by the people as a law to prevent monopoly. The real fact is that it is a law to prevent association.

The committee on president's report in reporting upon this matter stated that two remedies are possible, one is to repeal the law entirely, and the other to have the law make a distinct dividing line over which no judge may pass, between the labor power of man which is an attribute of life, and life itself, and the product of labor, which is property. The convention finally adopted the committee's report, which was that the executive council and the legislative committee do everything within their power to cause the enactment of the Bacon-Bartlett bill into law. Also that the State organizations and city central bodies be urged to work for the adoption of similar statutes in their respective States.

Dealing specifically with the hatters' case, which illustrates all the evils of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the convention went on record to continue in its efforts to assist the hatters in the defense of our common right of association for mutual protection.

Defense of Trade Unionists on Trial at Indianapolis.

This matter came up before the convention in the report of the committee on president's report. The committee recommended:

"That every member of the affiliated organizations and those in sympathy with our movement read carefully the historical review of this case presented by the executive council, in order that they may be familiar with such facts as have already been brought out, the sources from which the information has been derived and the powers that are interested in the prosecution of the cases now being heard in Indianapolis.

"The American labor movement, as represented in the American Federation of Labor, will neither countenance nor condone anyone who, under the cloak of trade-unionism, undertakes to carry on a criminal warfare on society. That some of these men are guilty of carrying on such a warfare appears from the confessions they have made relative to their own connection with these crimes. That every man must be considered innocent until he has been proven guilty has always been accepted as a fundamental principle of our jurisprudence, and in the consideration of his case before the courts he is entitled to a fair and impartial trial. In a spirit of fair play we insist that these men shall not be convicted in advance, nor the decision in their cases influenced by the fact that the United States Steel Corporation, the Erectors' Association and the Burns' Detective Agency are clamoring for a conviction; particularly in view of the fact that the Burns' Detective Agency has been thoroughly discredited by disclosures made by the United States Department of Justice in the Oregon land fraud cases, and the Senate investigating committee in the Lorimer case."

An effort was made by delegates from the West to have the money which remains in the McNamara defense fund donated to the men on trial in Indianapolis. The discussion upon this amendment was exceedingly acrimonious and caused intense feeling throughout the convention. After a lengthy debate a point of order was raised and Vice-President Lennon, who presided, ruled that the point of order was well taken, and that the amendment was not in order because

the so-called McNamara defense fund was not created by this or preceding conventions of the American Federation of Labor. The report of the committee was then adopted, as well as a motion reading as follows:

"That it is the sense of this convention that the delegates upon their return home advise their international and national unions and local unions to provide liberally financial assistance for the trade-unionists on trial in Indianapolis, in order to secure a fair trial for them."

On the day following I received the telegram instructing me to bring up on the floor of the convention the case of the men on trial at Indianapolis. I read the telegram to the convention and stated that I was pleased that in this instance I had voiced the sentiments of my constituents before receiving their instructions.

Printing Pressmen's Controversy.

Upon this subject the committee on adjustment recommended to the convention:

"That the executive council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to appoint representatives from the council to proceed to Chicago at the earliest date possible, for the purpose of endeavoring to effect an adjustment of the controversy now existing between the printing trades unions and the newspaper publishers of that city."

An amendment was offered by Delegate Gallagher instructing the executive council, in case their efforts at adjustment should fail, to use the "whole power" of the Federation to compel recognition of the rights of the Pressmen by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 144 against 61, and a motion to adopt the report of the committee was then carried by unanimous vote.

Jurisdiction Over Newspaper Carriers, Solicitors, etc.

This matter was reported upon by the executive council, as follows:

"We have given much thought and discussion to, and there has been much correspondence upon the matter of jurisdiction over newsboys, news carriers and newspaper solicitors and printer roller makers. Your executive council expressed the belief and opinion that the International Typographical Union has original jurisdiction over news writers. A conference is to be held during this convention between the representatives of the printing trades, when it is hoped that a mutually satisfactory agreement may be

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reached regarding the matter of jurisdiction over the trades mentioned."

No further report was made to the convention and I have been informed that nothing tangible was accomplished by the conference referred to.

Synopsis of Measures Adopted.

Following is a synopsis of the more important resolutions and recommendations of officers and committees which were indorsed by the convention:

Favoring uniform school books in the public schools of the respective States and that the copyrights of such school books shall be vested in the State.

Favoring university extension similar to that provided by the State of Wisconsin, and urging such changes in the laws of the respective States as will bring the work of State-owned universities nearer to the needs of the working people.

Approving supplemental technical education and supplemental trade courses as established and developed by trade unions. (The school of the International Typographical Union now has 3500 students.)

Approving President Gompers' recommendation that our organizations renew their efforts to secure a wider usage of public school buildings.

Expressing appreciation for the assistance given our movement by the farmers' organization, and in return pledging every help in building up the Farmers' Unions.

Giving the Carpet Mechanics of San Francisco until April 1, 1913, to join the Upholsterers' International Union; and organize a new union of that craft if they should fail to do so.

Indorsing the action of the executive council in extending the jurisdiction of the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union so as to include cement laborers employed in the construction of sewers and tunnels.

Directing the executive council to arrange for a conference of representatives of the two Steam Shovelmen's organizations for the purpose of securing an amalgamation.

Instructing the International Union of Steam Engineers to refrain from admitting to membership, firemen, oilers, water-tenders, boiler washers and firemen's helpers under the guise of apprentices.

Indorsing the efforts made to secure for the Government navy yards the building of such vessels as Congress shall from time to time authorize to be built.

Re-indorsing the Seamen's bill, a measure which makes the seaman a free man and requires the employment of skilled men as seamen, thus promoting safety of travel at sea and the building up of a merchant marine without subsidies.

Favoring a six-year term for all Federal judges.

Reaffirming former declarations in favor of old-age pensions.

Urging all national and international organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. to render all voluntary financial aid possible to the strikers on the Harriman and Illinois Central Railroad lines until a settlement has been made.

Favoring the taxing of land values in place of some of the more burdensome tariff taxes.

Amending the law so that in the future the reports of the president, secretary and treasurer shall be incorporated and become a part of the executive council's report.

Referring to the executive council for consideration the proposition to increase the strike benefit payable to local and Federal unions from \$4 to \$6 per week.

Declaring that it is against public policy for ex-Presidents of the United States, ex-presidents of State colleges and universities, ex-professors of political economy in public institutions, and other public servants to receive pensions from private persons and privately endowed non-public foundations.

Demanding that the rights of citizenship be granted to Porto Ricans.

Opposing United States intervention in Mexico and sending greetings and best wishes to the men and women in Mexico now struggling to abolish age-long wrongs.

Declaring for the exclusion of all Asiatics.

Reaffirming previous declarations for the settlement of all international differences through arbitration and the final establishment of universal international peace.

Urging the enfranchisement of the citizens of the District of Columbia.

Directing the executive council to compile all items of expense incurred by all directly or indirectly affiliated organizations in maintaining, operating and defending union labels, marks or cards, covering a period of 12 months.

Favoring a continuance of the political program of the A. F. of L.

Urging the establishment of a Department of Labor and to secure, if possible, the appointment of a representative of labor in the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

Recommending John B. Lennon and Jas. O'Connell for appointment on the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations.

Propositions Defeated.

The following are three of the more important propositions which met with defeat after considerable debate:

An amendment instructing the executive council to consider the advisability of forming a National Union Labor Party which shall be in strict accord with the policies and aims, and legislative demands of the A. F. of L.

Several amendments providing for the election of officers of the American Federation of Labor by the initiative and referendum.

A resolution providing that all religious or anti-religious discussions as such shall be prohibited at future conventions.

Growth and Finances.

The membership of the Federation is steadily on the increase. The average paid-up membership for the year was 1,770,145, an increase of 8310 members over the previous year.

The finances of the Federation are also in a healthy condition. At the close of the past fiscal year there was a balance on hand of \$189,579.56. The total receipts for the year were \$207,373.60, and the total expense \$277,479.23; leaving a balance on hand on September 30, 1912, of \$119,473.93. Details of all financial transactions are pub-

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Suits at Challenge Prices

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Every price means a saving of from \$2.50 to \$5.00, to say nothing of the Free Turkey. Single and double breasted styles in blue Serge, black Thibets, solid colors and Mixtures, brown, gray and tan. A perfect fit for every man be he stout or slim.



lished in the report of Secretary Morrison and may be consulted by anyone interested.

Election of Officers and Convention City.

All of the incumbent officers were re-elected. Chas. L. Baine of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and Louis Kemper of the United Brewery Workmen were elected fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress. William J. McSorley of the International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers was chosen as fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Assembly.

Seattle, Wash., received an almost unanimous vote for the next convention.

Conclusion.

I share the belief of other trade unionists who were present at the Rochester convention that this year's gathering of the American Federation of Labor made all men and women who are real trade unionists more sure of their ground than ever.

The greatest latitude was allowed in the debates and a fine spirit of tolerance was shown by all delegates. I have heard talk about so-called "steam roller" methods at the A. F. of L.'s conventions. As a matter of fact, however, every single one of the 135 resolutions before the convention received the attention of a committee and the consideration of the entire convention. It is true that things were somewhat rushed during the last two days of the convention, still every man was given a fair opportunity to present his case and no one registered a complaint upon that score.

I firmly believe that the Rochester convention as well as former and future conventions of the A. F. of L. serve a good purpose from many points of view. Apart altogether from the purely constructive and necessary legislative work of these conventions a better understanding is acquired of the aims and aspirations of the various groups of workers. There are many men at these conventions who disagree upon fundamental issues, but who, nevertheless, have the highest respect for each other as men and sincere trade unionists.

Whatever may be the shortcomings of our form of organization no one can claim that the American Federation of Labor is a rigid or unyielding body. The A. F. of L. has been and is responsive to the will of the majority of organized workers, the claims of certain industrious press agents to the contrary notwithstanding. And these annual conclaves do not only serve as a clearing house for all new thought and ideas, but demonstrate to the satisfaction of any reasonable person the American Federation of Labor is becoming more powerful, intelligent and militant from year to year.

In closing, I want to express my appreciation for the honor conferred upon me in sending me as your representative to this very important convention.

Respectfully and fraternally,

PAUL SCHARRENBURG.

CO-OPERATIVE MEAT COMPANY.

To Members of the California Co-Operative Meat Co.—Greeting:

The regular meeting will be held Sunday, December 22, 1912, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Building Trades headquarters, 763 Twelfth street, between Brush and West streets, Oakland, Cal.

San Francisco members take Key Route trains and change at Poplar Junction to Twelfth street cars. Ask conductor to stop at above hall.

Yours respectfully,

A. FRIEDMAN, Pres. and Mgr.

W. N. FRY, Secretary.

T. DANERI, Asst. Secretary.

Speak not at all, in any wise, till you have somewhat to speak; care not for the reward of your speaking, but simply and with undivided mind for the truth of your speaking.—Carlyle.

A CITY CREED.

By Rev. H. A. Jump.

I believe in the City of Opportunity.—May her doors of privilege be open to rich and poor alike. May her highways of industry be traveled by happy employers and contented employees walking side by side. May the toiler always find a worthy task awaiting him, and the man of wealth always seek possibilities of gain that shall become channels of social service.

I believe in the City Over Against the Hills.—May the clear air from the high places descend into her streets giving to her business men bold vigor, to her women serene health worthy of transmission to future generations, to her boys and girls an unfading zest both for play and serious endeavor.

I believe in the City with a Climate for Strong Men. May industry increase but not at the expense of the human. May achievements be multiplied but not at the cost of a decaying family life. May men look unafraid upon battle, if the battle be a struggle against injustice or corruption or brutality.

I believe in the City of Old-fashioned Homes.—May children ever be esteemed a more precious possession than dollars. May the mutual love of husband and wife burn with an unwavering romantic flame. May mothers seek no keener joys than those which hover over the cradle. May fathers glory in the paternal responsibilities that are ineffably more rewarding than trade.

I believe in the City facing the Awakened Races.—May the rejuvenated peoples across the Pacific summon us not only to commercial ambition but may they stir discontent within us until we have given to their needy life the moral and spiritual best of our western civilization.

I believe in the City of the Cosmopolitan American.—By the laws and life of a democracy may our population be compounded out of the human material which all the noble nations of the world have contributed to us. And may the social mood be ever fraternal and never racially suspicious.

I believe in the City of Brave Dreams.—May we ever greet the Splendid Future before she knocks at our doors. May we jubilantly undertake the apparently impossible. May we revel in the solitude of the pioneer if the new territory is really worth conquering. And may we ever see our visions in civic dimensions, and cast our ideals in the mold of our total municipal life.

A CHANCE FOR MUSICIANS.

A violent storm is raging in musical circles. The cause of the disturbance is the rejection by the selection committee of all the applicants for the job of playing the big organ in the town hall, on the grounds that they "lack the musical attainments required for the position." This is pretty rough, and suggests that the "musical attainments" of the selection committee must be something pretty superb to enable them to dogmatize in this manner. The rejected pedal manipulators or their friends hold a different opinion, judging by correspondence in the daily press. But this doesn't worry the selection committee one bit, and they say they are going to invite applications from all over the world for the job, so that presumably they may pick and choose from the cream of musical talent, and the cream of the world's musical talent is expected to be only too happy to allow itself to be picked in return for \$2000 a year.—New Zealand "Voice of Labor."

Children's Account

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RETAIL CLOTHIERS AND THE TAILORS.

The contest between the Tailors' Union and the Retail Clothiers' Association, backed up by the Citizens' Alliance, is still on, as the union at its meeting last Sunday afternoon rejected the compromise offered by the association because it did not provide for the closed shop. It only provided that men who went out of the shops would be reinstated and paid \$22 per week instead of \$22.50 asked for. The ground upon which the offer was declined was that it practically meant the open shop, and the union could not afford to make such a concession to the employers, because things, under this condition, would gradually drift back to the former unorganized and unregulated shops.

The matter of the boycott against the Emporium is in the hands of the executive committee of the Labor Council and will in all probability be reported upon tonight with some kind of recommendation.

It is understood that the employers have offered to submit some of the questions involved to arbitration, while holding that other disputed points can not be arbitrated.

In the meantime the pickets of the union are busy warning the people as to the unfair stores, and the duty of every union man and woman in the city is to see to it that all trade is guided to the fair establishments. The retail, ready-made clothiers that have signed up with the union are: The Clarion, Inc., 867 Market street; Pragers, Market and Jones streets; S. N. Wood, Fourth and Market streets; Thomas Davis & Co., 936 Market street; Carroll & Tilton, 735 Market street, and Barney Frankel, 988 Market street.

WORK 70 TO 83 HOURS A WEEK.

At Worcester, Mass., according to information received by the organizing committee of the Central Labor Union, nine women are reported to be working from seventy to eighty-three hours a week in the freight offices of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The time sheets issued by the State police are posted in the freight offices, but notwithstanding this, other methods of keeping time are in effect, and show that six women during a recent week worked seventy hours each, one seventy-three hours, one seventy-six hours, and one eighty-three hours. The law in Massachusetts makes fifty-four hours the limit of time which any firm can employ women and children without violating the State law. The Central Labor Union is making an endeavor to follow this matter up and will insist upon an enforcement of the law.

COMPARES TWO COUNTRIES.

In speaking of the comparative conditions of laboring men in England and in this country, both Mr. Smillie and Mr. Seddon, fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, stated that "the wages paid in this country, both in actual money and the relative value of that money in providing for the necessities of life, is higher than in the old country." This statement bears out the position taken by the leading trade unionists of this country that the pursuance of the strictly trade union policy in the organizations of labor is productive of greater results to the men connected with the trade union movement than any other method devised.



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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1912.

The truth is strong but stately
And seems advancing slow;
But when it strikes, needs only
A single forthright blow.

—William P. McKenzie.

Don't fail to purchase some of the Red Cross Christmas Seals and help in the struggle to stamp out tuberculosis. The proceeds from the sale of these seals are devoted to that purpose.

The Socialist Mayor of Butte, Mont., in a speech in that city recently, addressing his remarks to the wild industrialists: "You think there is something the matter with you, but don't know what it is nor why, and won't take the trouble to educate yourselves by close study and find out. There are times when the working class makes me sick."

The American Federation of Labor, the highest authority in the American labor movement, has rendered its decision in the appeal case of the Alameda County Central Labor Council, and those organizations and individuals having the best interests of the toiler at heart will bow to the will of the majority of that convention. If they fail to do this a most disastrous split in the labor movement on this Coast is inevitable. Only those who desire to bring about just such a condition of affairs will promote the feeling of discord now prevalent in Alameda County. The labor movement can not afford to adopt the South American idea of a revolution every other day. It behooves trade unionists not satisfied with existing laws to fight from the inside.

Beginning next week the "Labor Clarion" will print every week an article by Robert Hunter, the well-known writer and author, on the subject of "The General Strike." There will be fourteen articles in this series. Robert Hunter has recently returned from Europe where he made a careful study of the "brand new" tactics of the labor unions of the Latin countries, and in these articles he will point out the fallacies and dangers of the general strike, sabotage, etc. These articles have been written for "The National Socialist," of Washington, D. C., but by a special arrangement this paper will publish this series simultaneously with that publication. The following headings of the articles give an idea as to the character and scope of the Hunter series: "The Fascination of the Idea," "Definitions," "In America and France," "In England," "Is It a Disease of Infancy?" "The Meaning of Sabotage," "Direct Action and Anarchism," "Direct Action versus Political Action," "A Menace to Organization," "The Situation in the United States," "The Partial versus the General Strike," "The International Position," "The Views of Trade Union and Socialist Leaders," "Conclusions." Besides being a thorough student, Hunter is one of the most popular writers on Socialist and labor topics in the country. His articles are always in great demand.

HE TAKES EXCEPTION

We have received from a subscriber in Chicago, William G. Zoeller, a letter in which he takes exception to an editorial headed "The Rochester Convention," in the issue of November 29th. He says:

"The Socialist says that since labor produces all wealth, to labor rightfully belongs all wealth. Unless we agree with 'Divine Right Baer' that God in his infinite wisdom has given his class the control of the property interests of the country, this is true.

"The question of how to bring about the ownership, by labor, of the wealth it produces, is just as important a matter for discussion at the American Federation of Labor convention as the matter of capitalists pensioning ex-Presidents—if not more so. Since this is a matter vitally important to labor, what is more natural than that this should be brought up for discussion at the convention of the greatest labor body in the country? Because the Socialists are so unfortunate (?) as to be the pioneers in this movement is no reason why they should be referred to as dreamers and fanatics.

"In the last seventeen years the cost of living has increased about 60 per cent, and wages have increased only about 20 per cent! When the cost of living increases faster than wages do, it amounts to an automatic decrease in wages. The Socialist offers a remedy for this—so does the Syndicalist and the Industrial Worker of the World. Which of these three is most practical, or whether all three are impractical does not alter the fact that the American Federation of Labor 'at the present time' has no remedy except pure and simple trade unionism. For example, the Federation continues to advocate that the shoe workers should strive only to raise their wages or reduce their hours of work, regardless of the fact that the employer raises the price of the shoes they produce in order to offset this increase in cost of production; the same thing is done in the clothing industry, etc., thereby taking from these workers the buying power of that increase in wages—and, of course, the result is that the worker can buy no more of the necessities of life than he could before his wages were increased.

"If this is true, I ask in all fairness, has the past policy of the American Federation of Labor been practical? Can the workers in general buy more of the necessities of life now than they could seventeen years ago, when the cost of living has been increased 40 per cent more than wages?

"If Socialism were not desirable to the masses, such men as Belmont, Ryan, Carnegie and others who are noted for their antagonism to union labor, would not raise a fund for the purpose of agitating against Socialism in all the religious and labor papers they can subsidize. If it were not worth their while to agitate against it, it would not be worth our while to agitate for it, or to discuss it, for the interests of labor and capital are not identical—never were and never will be."

The editorial criticism referred to was mainly directed toward the Syndicalists and those shouters for one "big union," who absolutely do not offer a practical solution of the problems confronting the toiling millions.

He says the American Federation of Labor has no remedy except "pure and simple unionism." The writer evidently intends to convey the idea that the policy of the American Federation of Labor is worthless and has been of no benefit whatever to the wage-workers, and to follow such reasoning to its logical conclusion we might just as well abandon the organization. Now, we never have contended that the American labor movement is the last word in beneficial institutions of its kind, but we do insist that it is the only thing immediately at hand or available for the protection of the workers, and must be continued until such time as it can be superseded by something better, and the "one big union" idea does not constitute something better. To this opinion Mr. Zoeller should subscribe, because he is a member of an organization which for almost half a century tried the "one big union" industrial idea, and it did not work out satisfactorily.

We are not going to agree with the notion that low wages and cheap cost of living are better for the worker than high wages and high cost of living. That sort of argument sounds good, but as a practical proposition it will not do. The policy of the American Federation has been practical and the organized wage workers of this country are living, breathing demonstrations of the truth of this assertion. Our correspondent, himself cannot deny that he is personally enjoying better conditions and is actually better off now than seventeen years ago, and that the improvements he has experienced are due almost entirely to "pure and simple unionism."

Mr. Belmont, Mr. Ryan and Mr. Carnegie we consign to whatever fate may be in store for them as the world progresses and improves, but we propose to stand by the institution which we know through close personal experience has been of great benefit to the toilers, and to oppose the injection of anything into it which we believe will have a tendency to destroy its usefulness.

In line with this policy the Socialist, the Syndicalist can advocate his doctrine to his heart's content, but he cannot destroy the labor movement in order that he may climb upon its fallen carcass.

Fluctuating Sentiments

To an official window in one of the city departments of New York a man came recently, leading his little daughter. "I can't get work," he said bitterly. "This child can. They are hungry at home. May she have a permit?" She was 14 and met the other requirements of the law. So the city of New York gave her the desired legal document, the "working paper," as the children call it. The man and his daughter went out together, the little girl to join the great army of toilers, where the insistent sign of industry "Girls Wanted—Boys Wanted," always swings in the wind; the father to swell the ranks of the unemployed men. Last year 40,530 children in New York City went the way of that little girl past the official window carrying their working papers with them. Throughout the United States there are two million of these child breadwinners less than 15 years of age.

That the man who knows how is always valuable is illustrated by the following story: "Sitting at a planked shad dinner, a laughing guest drew a bone into his throat, and he began to strangle. Some one suggested that the sufferer swallow a fragment of dry bread. 'Oh, no!' exclaimed one man. 'Don't give him bread. It might catch the bone, and it might not. Give him something that is sure to give relief.' Beckoning to a waiter, he said, 'Bring me a lemon, cut in two.' And it was brought without delay. Taking one section, he offered it to the choking guest and told him to suck the juice and to swallow it slowly. Directions were faithfully followed, and in about a quarter of a minute the afflicted one placed the half lemon on his plate, looked into the anxious faces around the table and smiled. 'Well, Joe,' said one, 'how about it?' 'It's gone,' was the reply. 'The bone has slipped down.' 'Not exactly that,' said the man who suggested it. 'The bone slipped down, all right, but it was melted first by the citric acid. I never knew it to fail to dissolve a fishbone. You can test the power of lemon juice by dropping some on the fishbones you may have lying on your plate.'"

The other day we met a poor fellow who had been cheated by his employer. He had gone to work some months before for a rancher with an oral understanding that the proceeds of the season's harvest were to be shared by his employer and himself. When settlement time arrived the employer insisted that his assistant should only share in the proceeds of a particular section of the farm, though he had worked on still another part of it. He had been advised that it was very doubtful, under the circumstances, as to whether, through court proceedings, he could collect more from his employer. This case brings to mind the fact that employers for thousands of years have been victimizing employees in the same old way. The story in the Book of Genesis in the Bible as to how Leban, uncle of Jacob, victimized his nephew is not greatly different, as Jacob had agreed to work for his uncle for seven years for the hand of his daughter Rachel, and when the time came for settlement the best Leban would do was to give to Jacob his daughter Lia, a cross-eyed girl. Then the fool Jacob, just as the modern worker does, worked seven years more for the pay he should have received for the first period of service. Though thousands of years separated these two cases, it is more than probable that the modern Jacob will profit but little by his experience, and will do as the Jacob of old did—go to work again under the same circumstances, though it is not likely the ultimate end will be as profitable for him as for the ancient Jacob.

Wit at Random

Baker—In five years you won't see a horse on the street.

Wayburn—Yes; they would be safer on the sidewalks.—"The Causeur."

Rafferty—Sure, Kelly, but I'm glad to see yez. I thought ye were dead. I heard siv'ral payple shpakin' well av yez.—"Puck."

"Any wolves out here?"

"Not exactly," answered Farmer Heck. "But if you want to see the next best thing, stick around until I open the dining-room doors."

The traveling salesman had four minutes in which to catch his train.

"Can't you go faster than this?" he asked the street car conductor.

"Yes," the bell-ringer answered, "but I have to stay with my car."—"Life."

They had started for a stroll. "There is our minister," he said, "I'm going to ask him to join us." "To join us? Oh, George, this is so sudden. But hadn't you better speak to papa before engaging the minister, dear?"—"Voice of Labor."

Two Scotsmen were recently on a visit to New York. One morning after their arrival they discovered that the washstand in their bedroom was minus soap. They rang the bell and an attendant appeared.

The spokesman, who is habitually a fast speaker, said: "Sen' up sape quick."

The attendant gazed open-mouthed at the two Scots, then slowly said: "Not French, not German, nor yet Spanish. What can it mean?"

Becoming annoyed at the delay the Scotsman said: "Mon, can ye no understan' plain Scotch?"

Grasping at the last word like a drowning man at a straw, the attendant fled and promptly returned—with a bottle and two glasses.

An Irishman came ambling into a hotel lobby, and, shuffling up to the desk, leaned his elbow upon the cold, stony counter and said slowly to the clerk:

"I want a room."

"Yes, sir. What kind?" asked the clerk.

"I want Room 39."

"That's taken. I can give you another just as good."

"Don't want no other. I want Room 39."

"Sorry, sir, that room is now occupied. Here is room No. 40. I know you will like it. James, show the gentleman to No. 40."

"I don't want it. I want Room 39."

"My dear sir," pleaded the patient clerk. "Room 39 is now occupied by Mr. Dennis McCarthy."

"That's me. I have just fallen out o' the window."

The manufacturer threw a belligerent chest. "Arrest 'em," he said. "If I had my way I'd arrest every blighted labor agitator in the United States."

A gaunt figure with a skull in place of the head rose exultantly.

"Then arrest me," it cackled, capering. "I am the original stirrer up of those who do hard labor. I am the ancient breeder of discontent, the father of anarchists, the agitator of agitators. Arrest me."

"But who are you?"

"I am Hunger."

"Tut, tut!" said the manufacturer pleasantly. "Why should I arrest my best and chiefest labor agent."—"Life."

Miscellaneous

IT PAYS TO KICK.

There lived two frogs, so I am told,
On a quiet wayside pool.
And one of these frogs was a blamed bright frog,
But the other frog was a fool.

Now a farmer man with a big milk can
Was wont to pass that way,
And he used to stop and add a drop
Of the water, so they say.

And it chanced one morn, in the early dawn,
When the farmer's sight was dim,
He scooped those frogs in the water he dipped,
Which same was a joke on him.

The fool frog sank in the swashing tank
As the farmer bumped to town,
But the smart frog flew like a tugboat screw,
And swore he'd not go down.

So he kicked and splashed and slammed and thrashed,
And he kept on top through all,
And he churned that milk in first-class shape
Into a great big butter ball.

Now, when the milkman got to town
And opened the can, there lay
The fool frog drowned, but hale and sound,
The kicker, he hopped away.

Moral:

Don't fret your life with endless strife,
Yet let this teaching stick,
You'll find, old man, in the world's big can,
It sometimes pays to kick.

—"Cotton's Weekly."

AQUATIC PARK BONDS.

By James Edward Rogers,
Secretary Recreation League.

Among the public improvements already undertaken or under discussion by the people of San Francisco none is more necessary than that of preserving some part of the waterfront as a place of public resort.

San Francisco possesses the finest harbor in the world. The possibilities in the matter of health and recreation thus implied are beyond computation. The fact is that the natural advantages of the city in the matter referred to have been entirely neglected. So far as facility for boating, bathing, etc., is concerned, San Francisco might as well be situated on the plains.

A curious anomaly of the present situation is that the citizen of San Francisco who wishes to indulge in the pleasure of boating must betake himself or herself to the summit of Strawberry Hill. There we find an artificial body of water and there we find the only facilities for the would-be rower.

The pending proposition to acquire an aquatic park is designed to afford the citizens a means of access to the bay for purposes of rest and recreation. The site in view, namely, Black Point Cove, lying between Van Ness avenue and Fisherman's Wharf, is the most suitable on the waterfront for this purpose. Further, it is the only bit of our extensive waterfront that still remains available for such a purpose. Every other foot of space is already devoted to trade and commerce.

We earnestly request the voters to approve the Aquatic Park Bond Issue at the coming election. The advantages in public health, cleanliness and pleasure accruing from this addition to the city's playgrounds would amply offset the cost.

American Federation of Labor Letter

Bonding System.

The American Federation of Labor has arrangements with a reputable bonding company whereby the fiscal officers of local unions can be bonded with a minimum expense and with the assurance that the bonds coming through the American Federation of Labor are valid and obtained with the least possible annoyance. Any information desired by any local union can be procured by addressing Frank Morrison, secretary, American Federation of Labor, 801-809 G street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Universal Label.

The Union Label Trades Department presented to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Rochester the results of its investigation upon the subject of the universal label, which has been under consideration by a special committee of seven, provided for at the Atlanta convention of the Union Label Trades Department. It was reported that while an investigation had been conducted, the committee in charge was not in a position to make definite recommendations, partially owing to the fact that all the label trades are not directly affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department, and from the further fact that great care must be exercised in arriving at a solution of this problem.

Abrogates Contract.

The Governor of the State, together with the Board of Control and Supply of Rhode Island, have abrogated a contract with the Reliance-Sterling Manufacturing Company, giving the corporation named until December 10th to remove all its machinery from the penitentiary, having abrogated the contract which that firm held with the State for the employment of the inmates of the penal institutions. The reason for the abrogation was that the contract price was deemed to be so low as to be unfair. However, the awarding of the contract to some other concern is under consideration. The Rhode Island Federation of Labor has already adopted resolutions against the entering into another contract, but whether it will have the desired effect or not remains to be seen. The sentiment in Rhode Island is gaining in volume against the employing of convict labor in competition with free labor.

Get Reduced Hours.

Organizers for the American Federation of Labor have succeeded in getting an agreement with the Textile Manufacturers at Little Falls, N. Y., where a strike has been in progress, to reduce the hours from sixty to fifty-four without a reduction in wages. This achievement was in the face of the fact that the I. W. W. were endeavoring to frustrate any settlement which might be made, although it is currently reported that the leaders of the I. W. W. were about to abandon the situation and leave the strikers upon their own resources.

Predict Drastic Legislation.

Drastic prohibitory laws which will do away with the employment of babies in the canneries of New York State and with the working of women in iron works and with the general abuses in connection with the employment of women and children, it is asserted, will be the first legislation considered by the incoming Legislature. Robert F. Wagner, Democratic leader of the State Senate, and chairman of the commission which has been investigating factory and working conditions throughout the State, declares that his committee will have its report ready soon after the Legislature meets on January 1st, and that it will offer important remedial legislation.

Information has been sworn to that children from ten to sixteen years of age have been worked from four in the morning until eight to ten at night in the canneries, and that little babies as young as five years have been working in "snipping beans." Legislation in prospect will eliminate the employment of children of tender years and regulate the employment of women in other industries.

Voted for Gompers.

Secretary Morrison has received a communication from Secretary-Treasurer J. C. Skemp, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, and delegate to the Rochester convention, in which he calls attention to the fact that the last day's proceedings, which contained the vote on election of officers, had him recorded as voting for Max S. Hayes, delegate from the International Typographical Union, for president of the A. F. of L., when the fact was that he voted for Samuel Gompers for president. This correction reduces the vote received by Max S. Hayes to 4959, and increases the vote for President Gompers to 12,088. The following is a copy of the communication:

"Lafayette, Ind., November 30. Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. Dear Sir and Brother: President Hedrick informs me that the report of the proceedings of the last day of the Rochester convention, of which I have not yet received a copy, shows me as voting for Delegate Hayes for president of the Federation. This is an error, as my vote was cast for President Gompers. Some of the delegates of the Brotherhood voted for Delegate Hayes and presumably this is the way in which the error occurred. Fraternally yours, J. C. Skemp, G. S. T."

Convention Proceedings.

The proceedings of the Rochester convention of the American Federation of Labor are now ready for distribution. The proceedings of the 1912 convention contain over 500 pages, being larger than any heretofore published. These proceedings can be had by any one desiring same upon application to Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, Ouray Building, Washington, D. C., upon the payment of 25 cents per copy, the amount to accompany the order. In orders for 100 copies the price is 20 cents per copy.

Teamsters Organizing.

At East Liverpool, Ohio, a local union of chauffeurs, stablemen and helpers, to be chartered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, has just been completed in this city. A good-sized charter list forms the start.

Pile Drivers Win.

At Cleveland the strike of the pile drivers and dock builders has been brought to a close with victory for the strikers. Demands were made for a 15 per cent increase in wages, and the settlement reached aggregates a 17 per cent increase for the coming sixteen months. The agreement also carries a stipulation that time and a half for overtime and double time on Sundays and holidays will be paid. The men employed on the derrick scows, who were not organized prior to the strike, have been brought into the union as a result of the contest.

Willing to Settle.

At London, Ont., a local clothing firm has made overtures to the local central body for the purpose of securing its influence to bring about an adjustment of the trouble existing between the firm and the United Garment Workers. The organization now has a case against this firm for the illegal use of the union label, but it is believed that an adjustment will be reached whereby the employees will become members of the union again and the label restored to them.

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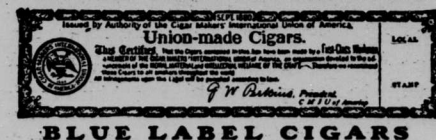
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IS IT RIGHT?

By Charles P. Hardeman.

Is it right to call upon our workmen for contributions towards the defense fund of indicted labor leaders? Is it right to ask a man to give pecuniary aid to them, when he is supporting a family, and can use all of his earnings most profitably? Is it right for unions to tax their members in order to build up a strong defense for men who are charged with most flagrant offenses, and who are sometimes proven guilty, nay, who sometimes confess their guilt? These questions are often asked, and many who are not given to careful reflection answer them, confidently, in the negative. A reason is always put forth for anything that is done. Let us see how genuine a reason there is for the unions imposing a tax, at times, to provide for a good defense for their leaders.

A man is innocent until he is proven guilty, or until he is found guilty by a verdict of a jury. Nobody should condemn him on the mere strength of an indictment. However specious the allegations against him, however bitter the feeling towards him, however atrocious the transgression attributed to him, it is wrong—absolutely wrong—to condemn him. His defense may unwind the net which seems to be so tightly wound around him, and reveal the groundlessness of the charges against him. His defense may elucidate his innocence in spite of the brightest argument produced against him. Wait and see. The issue of the trial will tell. Do not say that he is guilty, merely because a loud cry is raised against him; do not say that he is inflicting an injustice on the people by expecting a defense fund to be raised, but wait and see. Meanwhile give and give generously, and I will tell you why.

In trouble, or in need, or in misfortune, or in danger, it is the duty of a friend to help a friend; the duty of a brother to help a brother; the duty of gratitude to requite gratitude. All union men are bound by the tie of friendship, all union men are united into a brotherhood, all union men have a common interest, all union men are fighting for one cause, all union men should, therefore, under all circumstances, and at any time, gladly and gratuitously help one another. Would a brother hesitate to aid a brother if he were in need? Would he consider guilt and innocence, or would he exert all his energies, and give the very best that is in him to raise means to assure his brother the strongest possible defense? Will not a friend, if he is truly and sincerely a friend, do the same? and why? Because the value of true friendship is inestimable, and because a true friend is always a priceless treasure, and should be kept under the life's eye of every one. Consider what the unions and union leaders have done for the cause of the workmen! By unions I mean all the members, individually and as a whole. It is not necessary to sketch the vast and momentous work which they have performed. We can all see it in the improved condition of our working classes. When we think of what the unions have accomplished, we cannot but think and assert that every loyal union man is a friend to us all, and as a friend should be jealously protected. He should be kept within our fold at all hazards, and at the greatest expense. He is a friend to all workmen, and a friend to a great cause, and as such should be aided whenever in need. No one is in greater need than when an indictment is hanging over his head, and when he is in danger of being deprived of his liberty, and of being sent to prison. Union men have a right to call upon one another for support, and certainly the right belongs to leaders of labor also. The leaders are as a rule the most devoted, the most loyal, the most persevering, the most assiduous of union men, and surely are entitled to as much consideration, when in trouble, as the mass of union men have a right to. I am not defending the lawless deeds

of anyone. I am not defending law breakers, nor do I believe they should escape punishment for their wrongs against society. I am doing no such thing. I am merely showing that it is right for union men to leave no stone unturned in working for the vindication of a leader. It is right for them to contribute, so that the indicted leader may take every advantage which is allowed him by law in his defense. This is necessary, because the greatest efforts are used, and the best talent is employed to prosecute them. Their defense must, therefore, be adequate, in order to offset the power employed against them, and to make plain their innocence. If only one union leader out of every five who are tried, is freed, workmen are amply compensated for the expenditure of their money. But look into the records and see the number that have been freed.

THE INDIANAPOLIS TRIAL.

During the past week the defense has placed a number of authors of letters, which the prosecution claims substantiates the story of McManigal, on the stand, and in every instance the language has been explained in a simple, straightforward manner. The ridiculous interpretation placed upon the use of such words as "job" has been plainly shown to the jury. Every mechanic in the building trades knows that all buildings in course of construction are always referred to as "jobs," yet the prosecution in this case has endeavored to throw around the little word an air of mystery and criminality.

Attorneys for the defendants stated that scores of new witnesses have been summoned to testify as to the reputation of the union officials for "peace and quiet." Altogether about 100 more witnesses for the defense are to appear.

Alfred R. Hovey, who, with Senator John W. Kern, is counsel for Munsey of Salt Lake City, and Clancy and Olaf A. Tveitmoe of San Francisco, said:

"We do not expect to put Clancy and Munsey on the stand until four or five days, or until after most of the testimony of the defendants from Eastern cities has been completed. Clancy has been making his own arrangements as to who shall be summoned in his behalf. Among the witnesses for Munsey will be Thomas Kearns of Salt Lake City, former United States Senator.

"As for Tveitmoe, we do not believe that he will take the stand at all. Our belief is that the evidence produced by the Government against him has not been sufficient to warrant his testimony."

Every indication points to the probability that motions by the defense for the dismissal of several of the defendants will be favorably acted upon by the court before the case goes to the jury at all, as no evidence, even of the remotest kind has been introduced against them.

One of the letters introduced in evidence by the prosecution has been absolutely repudiated by its alleged author, William H. Quigley, who declares it to be a forgery.

STEAMFITTERS TAKE ACTION.

Steamfitters Union No. 46, in view of the action of the American Federation of Labor at its Rochester convention denying the organization a seat and revoking its charter, at the last meeting of the local in this city voted to amalgamate with the plumbers.

OFFICE EMPLOYEES ELECT.

Office Employees' Association on December 11th elected the following officers for the term January 1 to July 1, 1913: President, Thomas McCreery; vice-president, Miss Mattie M. Barkley; second vice-president, Thos. Mahoney; recording secretary, George J. Plato; financial secretary, John Keller, treasurer, Robert Munson; guardian, W. J. Daly; guide, Jos. Hayes; delegates to the Labor Council—Thos. G. Riley,

Horace Jackson, J. Hayes, Thos. Gavan; delegates to Labor Section—Geo. Plato, Ethel Murphy.

MRS. GREELEY'S MISTAKE.

Amos Cummings used to tell this story about Horace Greeley: "He always called me 'Asa'—never could remember 'Amos.' One day I went out to see Greeley, at Chapaqua, about some newspaper business. The old gentleman saw me coming, as he stood looking out of the window, and opened the door himself. 'Come in here, Asa,' he said, as he led me into a parlor. I followed him into the room and, as I was only going to remain a moment, I laid my hat, gloves and cane upon a center table.

"Greeley and I had just immersed ourselves in talk when Mrs. Greeley swept into the room. The moment she entered the door her eyes fell indignantly upon my hat, gloves and stick on the table. Without a word, she swooped on the outfit like a fishhawk, and threw them out of the window; then she left the room, without pausing for speech, as one who had taught somebody that the hall was the place for hats and canes, and similar things.

"I was inclined to get a trifle warm, but Greeley stretched out his hand in a deprecatory way, and cheered me with the remark, 'Never mind her, Asa, she thought they were mine.'—"The Amalgamated Journal."

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, December 10, 1912, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Admitted to membership: A. Marelllo, pianist.

Readmitted: L. Appy, cello.

Reinstated: L. Smith, A. Chelli.

Dues for fourth quarter are now due and payable to A. S. Morey. The dues are \$2. Members having received notice of small amounts due please remit same and keep off the delinquent list.

The annual election will be held at headquarters, 68 Haight street, Thursday, December 19, 1912. Polls will be open from 11 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Members desiring a change of address for the new directory will please have same in the office by Monday, December 16th.

Through error in printing the sample ballot the name of F. Daurnheim appears under the head of board of directors; his name should appear in the list of nominees for State Federation of Labor delegates instead of board of directors, and will appear that way on the official ballot.

At the annual election of the Drummers' Club held December 4, 1912, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, August L. Fourtner; vice-president, Geo. W. C. Kittler; Secretary-treasurer, James F. Wilson; sergeant-at-arms, Chas. H. Foster; trustees, J. J. Matheson, J. H. Meyer, Samuel Oppenheimer and A. R. Nelson; law and legislative committee, Geo. W. C. Kittler, J. H. Meyer and J. J. Matheson.

H. Overbeck, Jr., of the Orpheum Theatre orchestra, is very happy these days, being the daddy of a ten-pound baby girl.

Herman's Hats**UNION MADE**

23% MISSION STREET
AT TWENTIETH

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting, Held December 6, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Acting Secretary Bonsor, who in the temporary absence of the president and vice-president called for nominations for chairman. Bro. John O. Walsh was elected chairman pro tem, and Delegate Ellison appointed vice-president pro tem.

Credentials—Sailmakers, Emile Mayer. Hoisting Engineers, Fred Buhr, vice John Baker. Sheet Metal Workers No. 55, Robert Kellogg. Granite Cutters, T. R. Fitzsimmons, vice C. J. Coyle. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the Home Rule in Taxation League, requesting all persons interested to attend meeting of the League to be held December 7th. From Ice Wagon Drivers' Union, notifying Council of change of meeting place from 124 Fulton street to 1254 Market street. From C. M. Wollenberg, superintendent of Relief Home, in reference to Charter Amendment No. 22. From Marine Gasoline Engineers, thanking Council for assistance in their recent strike. From Fire Department Two Platoon Association, thanking Council for having indorsed Charter Amendment No. 5. From Stage Employees' Union, inclosing check for \$5.00 for Marine Gasoline Engineers.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Stationary Firemen's Union, complaining that there are non-union firemen working in the planing mills.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Industrial Accident Board of California, submitting a proposed scale of compensation to be paid to workmen injured through industrial accident. From the Recreation League of San Francisco, asking for indorsement of the project for the purchase and improvement of tide lands at Black Point.

Referred to "Labor Clarion" and "Organized Labor"—From Label Section, requesting trade unionists to demand the label, card and button, and to patronize only fair stores.

Communication was received from the Moving Picture Operators' Union, asking that the boycott on the Fairyland Theatre be held in abeyance. On motion, the request was granted.

Communication was received from the Workers' International Defense League, requesting Council to send a speaker to a mass meeting to be held Sunday evening, December 15th, in celebration of the acquittal of Bros. Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso. On motion, the request was complied with, and Bro. Misner appointed as speaker. From the Public Ownership Association, requesting Council to indorse protest against Charter Amendment No. 34. Request complied with.

Communication from Public Ownership Association, asking Council to send representative to that body. Request complied with. Also asking Council to send speakers to assist association in an auto tour of the city against Charter Amendment No. 34. Request granted.

Reports of Unions—Stereotypers—Reported on the Chicago situation. Machinists—Donated \$100 more to the Tveitmoe, Johannsen and Clancy Defense Fund. Stationary Firemen—Complained that non-union firemen were working in the mills of this city. Millmen No. 422 tendered the Firemen their moral assistance. Barbers—Celebrated the 25th anniversary of their International; thanked trade unionists for their loyal support. Bartenders—Reported that the demand for the bar card was improving. Grocery Clerks—Requested a demand for their card. Bakers No. 24—Still boycotting the Occidental and Quality Bakeries; also stated that their ball was a great success. Metal Polishers—Requested assistance in organizing non-union Polishers. Butchers—

Are meeting with success in organizing; are attempting to organize the jobbers. Engineers No. 64—Stated they did not know of the conditions as reported by Firemen. Broom Makers—Reported that their new wage scale was now in effect and requested a greater demand for their label. Leather Workers—Are boycotting Lastufka Bros., and requested the assistance of Brewery Workmen. Web Pressmen—"Examiner" boycott still on; conditions improving. Waiters—Business quiet; requested delegates to patronize only fair restaurants. Pile Drivers—Business good.

Label Section—Submitted a progressive report, which was ordered placed on file.

Executive Committee—Recommended the indorsement of the resolutions submitted by the Hall Association, requesting affiliated unions other than the Building Trades to levy an assessment on their membership for the erection of a new labor temple. Moved that the matter lay over one week and be made a special order of business for 9 p. m., next Friday. Amendment, that the matter lay over three weeks and secretary to communicate with affiliated unions in order that they may consider the request and report back to Council. Motion and amendment lost. It was then moved to concur in the recommendation of the committee, with the understanding that unions which do not assess their members may raise an equivalent amount in any manner they see fit and turn same over to the Hall Association.

Committee recommends that the appeal from the Public Ownership Association for financial assistance be filed. Concurred in. Committee reported progress on the complaint of Electrical Workers No. 151 against State Construction Co., and on the complaint of the District Council of Iron Workers against the Enterprise Foundry Co. On the request of Tailors' Union for a boycott on the Emporium same was, after a lengthy discussion, re-referred to the Executive Committee.

Organizing Committee—Recommended that \$50 be donated to the Dredgemen's Union No. 493 for organizing purposes. Concurred in. Recommended that as Special Organizer Misner has brought to a successful conclusion the work in hand, his services be discontinued after December 6th. Concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported having made no recommendation on the following Charter Amendments: Nos. 6, 8, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37. Further recommends that the Council disapprove of Charter Amendment No. 32. Concurred in.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$381.40. **Expenses**—Total expenses, \$262.20.

Fraternally yours,

WM. T. BONSOR, Acting Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It is absolutely necessary that \$120,000.00 be raised before building operations can be started upon the new Labor Temple, and

Whereas, The Labor Council Hall Association has exhausted every resource in its efforts during the past two years to induce the unions connected with the Labor Council to purchase sufficient bonds to build the new temple and has been successful only to the extent of disposing of \$59,100 worth of them, and

Whereas, The interest on bonds, taxes on real estate and incidental expenses in connection therewith amount to approximately \$1900 per year, it is plain that at the present rate of progress the Hall Association is destined to failure, and it is essential, in order to avoid such a possibility, that immediate steps be taken by the Labor Council to raise, at the earliest possible

MATTIE M. BARKLEY

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

Typewriting, Multigraphing

Only Union Public Stenographer in the State

Phones: Kearny 4997; J 1660

565 Pacific Building

Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen.

Union Made and Bottled

Soft Drink AND Mineral Water

OF AMERICA

COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the keg or bottle.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING

PINE AND SANSOME STS.

PHONES; SUTTER 358, C 3589

Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America. Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.

Request Return Tour of

ADA REEVE

London's Own Comedienne

PAUL DICKEY & CO., in "The Come Back"; CAESAR RIVOLI, The Man of 100 Roles; OSCAR & SUZETTE, Creators of the Back to Back Waltz; JERE GRADY & FRANKIE CARPENTER; MIGNONETTE KOKIN; GALETT'S MONKEYS; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—Immense Hit—LITTLE BILLY, Vaudeville's Tiniest Headliner.

Coming, Sunday Matinee, December 22nd, ORPHEUM ROAD SHOW

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONES DOUGLAS 70, HOME C-1570.

WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

date, the money so urgently needed, as bids are now on hand and contracts ready to be awarded, and

Whereas, This is a Labor Council project of undoubted merit and all of the benefits to be derived from it will rebound to the Council and its affiliated unions, and as the present temple has demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt that the idea is both practical and profitable and that money thus invested is sure of handsome returns, there can therefore be no logical reason advanced for the disposition on the part of affiliated unions to hold back, and

Whereas, It is just as desirable that this temple be built, that the labor organizations may be brought together and cultivate that neighborly, friendly feeling toward each other which is just as essential to the continued progress of the movement, as it is that strikes and boycotts be prosecuted to successful conclusions, the union men and women of this city should see to it that the necessary money is forthcoming at once; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Labor Council urge upon affiliated unions (other than those of the Building Trades Council) that an assessment of 50 cents per member per month on men be levied, and 25 cents on women, to continue for eight months, to the end that the building operations may be started.

LABOR COUNCIL HALL ASSOCIATION.
GEO. W. BELL, President.
WM. P. McCABE, Sect.-Treas.

MINUTES OF LABEL SECTION.

The regular meeting of the Label Section held Wednesday evening, December 4, 1912, was called to order at 8:15 o'clock. In the absence of President Schonhoff and Secretary Griffin, Delegate J. W. Hogan of the Photo-Engravers, and W. G. Desepte of the Box Makers' Unions were chosen president and secretary pro tem, respectively. Roll call of officers and absentees noted. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Reports of Committees—Agitation Committee reported as unable to consider further the proposition of appropriate souvenirs for distribution advertising the union label until a list of fair factories had been received from the A. F. of L., and recommended that the agitation in the Mission district on Saturday nights in behalf of the union label, card and button be renewed and that a committee be appointed to visit the various unions while the holiday trade is on, boosting the union label, card and button; referred to new business.

Reports of Unions—Bartenders—requested that the demand for the union bar card be given a little more ginger by union men. Janitors—Requested all labor unions to refrain from giving dances in halls that do not employ union janitors. Grocery Clerks—Request us to refuse to patronize any grocery store open on Sundays, and help the grocery clerks get their Sunday off. Retail Clerks—Request all union men and women to give all patronage possible to those stores down town boycotted by the Citizens' Alliance, and avoid much of the present trouble in the future by demanding the clerks' card, and refusing to buy from any but union stores. Bakers—Remember that only such French bread as bears the union label is made by union bakers, and don't buy any other.

Communications—From the A. F. of L., in reference to the bakers' fight for the union label on bread. Referred to the agitation committee.

New Business—The report of the agitation committee was taken up and the following were appointed a committee to visit all unions in the interest of the union label, card and button, viz: Bowen, Guth, Hogan, Baker and Griffin. In regard to the Mission district, same was referred to a committee consisting of Delegates Guth and Erickson. Delegates Hogan, Guth and Desepte

were appointed a committee of three to visit the Mission Merchants' Association in behalf of the union label, card and button.

Bills—The following bills, after being referred to the trustees and being reported on favorably by them, were ordered paid, viz: Labor Council Hall Association, rent of hall for December, 1912, \$5; Samuels Printing Co., printing notices of meeting, \$2.25; Emil Guth, for stamps, \$2.

Good and Welfare—No matters in the future to be given consideration on the floor of the Label Section except what pertains strictly to the welfare of the union label, card and button.

No further business, meeting adjourned until Wednesday evening, December 18, 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. P. GRIFFIN, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.

To Organized Labor of San Francisco, Cal.—Greeting:

Through the Label Section we desire to call to your attention at the present time the power of the union label, working card and button in the upbuilding of the labor movement as well as fortifying the trades union principles in the future. There is no denying the fact that if union men and women and their relatives would only refuse to buy anything that does not bear the union label and also refuse to buy from any retail clerk or from any store where they cannot obtain the union card or button, it would not be long before every trade and craft would be properly organized, and there would not be any Citizens' Alliance or Employers' Association to refuse the just demands of organized labor for that to which it is justly entitled.

There are several retail stores on Market street at the present time which have seen fit to remain true to our cause, and have stood by organized labor in spite of all opposition and threats from the Citizens' Alliance and Manufacturers' Association. It is your duty to rally to the support of these merchants and stand by them as they have stood by you; they are union stores, carrying union-label goods and employing union clerks; therefore it is your obligation to give them your patronage, in return for what they are doing for you. You have no excuse, show your consistency and unionism.

Fraternally submitted,

LABEL SECTION, S. F. LABOR COUNCIL.

ORPHEUM THEATER.

The Orpheum announces another great new bill for next week. Ada Reeve, the famous London singing comedienne, will begin an engagement. Paul Dickey was leading man for Henrietta Crossman in "Sham" and for Helen Ware in "The Deserter." His offering will consist of a one-act play called "The Come Back," a romance of the campus. His support includes Corbett Morris, Stewart Robbins, Clay Boyd, Sam Kelly, Bud Ellis and Inez Plummer. Caesar Rivoli, the man who changes his clothes quicker than a woman changes her mind will be an interesting feature of the new bill. In his playlet "A Scandal in a Restaurant" he acts seven different roles each widely different to the other. Following the portean sketch Rivoli takes his place in the orchestral pit and impersonates Creatore, Verdi, Rossini, Suppe, Liszt, Mascagni, Strauss, Gounod, Wagner and Sousa. Direct from the London Hippodrome come Oscar and Suzette. These two English favorites are considered the foremost ballroom dancers of the day. Next week will be the last of Jere Grady and Frankie Carpenter; Mignonette Kokin; Galetti's Monkeys and Little Billy.

It is the old lesson—a worthy purpose, patient energy for its accomplishment, a resoluteness undaunted by difficulties, and then success.—W. M. Punsk.



The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

Mission Branch, 2572 Mission Street, Between 21st and 22nd; Richmond District Branch, S. W. Corner Clement and 7th Ave.; Haight Street Branch, S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere.

June 29, 1912:

Assets	\$51,140,101.75
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,056,403.80
Employees' Pension Fund	140,109.60
Number of Depositors	56,609

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

Most people find it hard to keep in the house. It sure goes fast

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: DEC. BLACK ON CANARY.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

Society is like a lawn, where every roughness is smoothed, every bramble eradicated, and where the eye is delighted by the smiling verdure of a velvet surface. He, however, who would study nature in its wilderness and variety, must plunge into the forest, must explore the glen, must storm the torrent, and dare the precipice.—Washington Irving.

Allied Printing Trades Council

787 MARKET STREET, ROOMS 219-220.

JOHN W. HOGAN, Secretary.



DECEMBER, 1912

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althoff & Bahls	330 Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(104)	Arnberger & Metzler	215 Leidesdorff
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711 Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay	166 Valencia
(185)	Banister & Oster	516 Mission
(77)	Bardell Art Printing Co.	343 Front
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16)	Bartow & Co.	516 Mission
(82)	Baummann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	509-511 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	138 Second
(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340 Sansome
(65)	*Blair-Murdock Co.	68 Fremont
(99)	*Bolte & Braden	50 Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus	346 Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3)	*Brunst, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(8)	*Bulletin	767 Market
(220)	Calendar Press	935 Market
(121)	*California Demokrat	51 Third
(176)	*California Press	340 Sansome
(11)	*Call, The	Third and Market
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(31)	Chameleon Press	3623 19th
(40)	*Chronicle	Chronicle Building
(120)	Co-Operative Press	2330 Market
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press	516 Mission
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal	44-46 East
(142)	*Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25)	*Daily News	340 Ninth
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(12)	Dettner Press	451 Bush
(179)	*Donaldson & Moir	568 Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(64)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53)	Foster & Short	342 Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(153)	Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	61-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(42)	Jewish Voice	340 Sansome
(124)	Johnson, E. C. & Co.	1272 Folsom
(94)	*Journal of Commerce	51 Third
(21)	Labor Clarion	316 Fourteenth
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow	243 Front
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(118)	Levingston, L.	317 Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News	118 Columbus Ave.
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3383 Nineteenth
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(23)	Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(79)	McElvaine Press, The	1182 Market
(1)	Miller & Miller	619 Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	362 Clay
(58)	Monahan, John	311 Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(117)	Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115)	*Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.	788 McAllister
(91)	McNicol, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(87)	Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149)	North Beach Record	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144)	Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant	423 Sacramento
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2484 Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden	509-511 Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(60)	*Post	727 Market
(109)	Primo Press	67 First
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(33)	Reynard Press	72 Second
(44)	Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(28)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine

(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(154)	*Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178)	Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10)	*Sunset Publishing House	448-478 Fourth
(28)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(63)	*Telegraph Press	66 Turk
(86)	Ten Bosch Co., The	121 Second
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press	1074 Guerrero
(71)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(51)	Wagner & Widup Printing Co.	1067 Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(66)	West End Press	2385 California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34)	*Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althoff & Bahls	330 Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power	327 California
(142)	Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(72)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(58)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	61-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115)	Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave.
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(133)	Webster, Fred	Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129)	Britton & Rey	560 Sacramento
(234)	Galloway Litho Co.	511 Howard
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(26)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press	348A Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
Congdon Process Engraver	635 Montgomery
(123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving	343 Front
(10) Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138 Second
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MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency	880 Mission
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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California and Economic Laundry, 26th & York.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Fairylane Theatre, 445 Devisadero.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

One of the parties expelled by Columbia Union some years ago for non-payment of dues and assessments during the eight-hour strike is now a crossing policeman. Better stay away from his corner, Mr. Unionist, or "Poicy" sure will nab you—just to get even!—Washington "Trades Unionist."

The new tuberculosis hospital at the Home will be formally opened on December 14th. The hospital is equipped with every means down to the most minute detail to treat patients according to the very latest and best scientific methods to cure consumption. The institution will accommodate 60 persons and at present there are 12 on the waiting list. It is stated by authorities on the subject that the new hospital will be a great improvement over the tents formerly used, which in themselves were superior to previous methods employed in treating tuberculosis.

The text book committee has prepared a bill to be introduced at the next session of the Legislature which provides that all work in the production of these books, including composition, shall be done in the State Printing Office at Sacramento. Chairman Thrasher has been kept pretty busy during the past month with these matters.

At the recent meeting of the Home trustees a motion was adopted that the membership of the International Typographical Union be notified that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the institution's establishment would occur in 1917, and that it be suggested that the membership be requested to look kindly on the idea of holding the convention that year in Colorado Springs. with the view of featuring and celebrating the anniversary.

During the past week word has been received that the new organization of printers in Imperial Valley is an assured fact, and that about twenty-two men have signed the charter roll. Following are the officers of the new union: E. V. Weller, president; Fred J. Martindale, vice-president; H. J. Batsche, recording secretary; Earl S. Hartson, sergeant-at-arms; Clinton F. Howe, secretary-treasurer.

State Printer Richardson probably will ask the State Legislature to appropriate \$100,000 for the construction of a new State printing establishment. The State Printer says the old building is in such a dilapidated condition it will cost almost as much to remodel it as to erect a new building.

H. A. Funke was presented with an eight-pound girl on Friday, December 6th. The mother and child are doing well.

M. W. Longfellow and R. G. Vernon left last Monday morning for Los Angeles, where they expect to spend a week or two.

The many friends of that "print" Buster Brown, alias F. W. Schweiger, of the Minneapolis "Tribune," were treated to a surprise when "Buster" calmly announced to them last week that he was traveling in "double harness." Ever since he returned from the 1911 San Francisco convention of the International Typographical Union, when his report created such a stir in the local typo circles, it is said that Buster contemplated retiring from the limelight to the peaceful life. The bride was Miss Irene Hansen of 3 E. Seventeenth street, and Rev. G. L. Morrill united F. W. Schweiger and his blushing bride November 9th at the People's Church.—Minneapolis "Labor Review."

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

J. J. O'Connor Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternative Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 966 Market.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Steuart.
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers—E. G. Campbell, 3445 20th.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Gardners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Appliance and Store Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.
Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.
Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 A. M.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.
Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.
Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 237, Investors' Bldg., 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresser No. 48—Meet Wednesdays at headquarters, Investors' Building, 4th and Market.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have been reported in union circles during the past week: William H. Bushell of the boilermakers, Peter Johnson of the riggers and stevedores, Andrew Coleman of the bartenders.

Fred Ekengren, a member of the Stationary Firemen's Union, has brought suit against the Enterprise Brewing Company of this city for \$50,000 damages for injuries received while in the employ of the company. According to Ekengren and members of the union, while cleaning a boiler on July 11, 1910, he was severely burned by steam and as a result was incapacitated for further duty. While he was confined to his bed, it is alleged, the president of the brewing company persuaded him to accept \$765 in payment for his injuries and promised him a life job at former wages when able to resume work. According to Ekengren and the officers of the union the company later repudiated its agreement to furnish Ekengren a permanent job, showing his receipt for \$765 as payment in full for damages received. It is claimed that Ekengren is so badly crippled that he will never again be able to resume work as a stationary fireman.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has contributed an additional \$250 to the fund being raised for the men on trial in Indianapolis.

The following nominations have been made by the bartenders for the annual election of officers, to be held December 20th: President, J. O'Grady; vice-president, M. Skierka; recording secretary, J. Martin; financial secretary, Dan Regan; business agents, A. Condrotte, P. Barling, B. Shangle; delegates to international union convention, D. Regan, A. Condrotte, J. O'Grady, D. McDonald, B. Shangle; delegate to convention California State Federation of Labor, J. O'Grady.

At the meeting of the Janitors' Union on Monday night final nominations were made for officers for the ensuing term as follows: President, J. R. Matthison; vice-president, John Beres and C. M. Erickson; treasurer, J. W. Spencer; corresponding and recording secretary, C. A. Shuttleworth; financial secretary, Charles E. Stevens; trustees, Charles Bollier, H. D. Mendenhall, J. F. Collins; Labor Council delegates, C. M. Erickson and C. A. Shuttleworth; Label Section, J. M. Street and C. M. Erickson; Theatrical Federation, C. A. Shuttleworth, George W. Sullivan and William Stewart; guide, Olais Peters; guardian, F. Fleschberger. First election will be held on Saturday, December 21st and final on Monday, January 6th. Charter Amendment No. 5 was unanimously indorsed.

Local No. 293 of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen (beer bottlers) at its meeting last Tuesday night elected the following for the ensuing term of one year: President, E. Wadsworth; vice-president, A. B. Raymond; branch secretary, Frederick Mendler; sergeants-at-arms, Frank Jackowski, M. Weidner, George Graff and William Ziegelmeyer; committee on examination, Frank Metzler, Henry Damon and Edward Hovey; delegates to the Labor Council, Al J. Rogers, Edward Horan and John Meinke.

Tools for You



ED. JONES

1180 Market Street, nr. Eighth

STORE OPEN EVENINGS COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 16th

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET
COMMERCIAL BLDG.
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE



Union
Stamped

Hundreds of other styles priced at \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5

MEN'S GUN CALF BUTTON SHOES

New High Toe Shape
— Sewed Extension
Soles—Military Heels

SPECIAL

\$2.50

FOR XMAS

GIVE HER A

SHOE ORDER

An acceptable Holiday Gift, good
the year round.

WE ISSUE THEM. They're en-
closed in a fancy embossed scented
Folder and make a sensible Holiday
remembrance that will surely be
appreciated.

Personal and Local

The unusual courtesy was shown "Labor Knight" Carl Browne, by the Labor Council on last Friday evening, of no protest for violation of the rule against distributing literature of any kind on the seats and desks of the Council. The old "Knight of Labor" was not aware of the rule until the "deed was done," and promises no repetition of the act. It was a special engraved edition, however, in the interest of the firemen's shorter hour agitation, and many members appreciated the edition as a souvenir one, containing in the heading graphic events in the forty years the artist-editor, etc., has given to labor's cause, together with indorsements of prominent people of his work.

If you know of some nice girl who desires to marry a widower with seven children and a small ranch, one who can do bookkeeping and typewriting, understands the care of chickens and cattle and able to do a little sewing and washing for such a family, Mattie M. Barkeley can put her in communication with the aforesaid widower. Spruce up, girls. Here is a chance.

The Retail Grocery Clerks' Union reports satisfactory progress in the matter of Sunday closing, many grocers having expressed their approval of the plan. The clerks request that union men and their families refrain from patronizing stores on Sunday. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing term: President, W. R. Carmack; first vice-president, Fred Blanchard; second vice-president, F. D. Siemers; financial secretary, A. H. Bierman; treasurer, J. H. Laird; recorder, E. Carr; guardian, C. Schomaker; guide, H. Frerichs; trustee, T. M. Fuh-rig; delegates to Labor Council, W. R. Carmack, E. Carr, H. Frerichs; delegates to Label Section, Fred Blanchard, C. Schomaker; business agent, W. G. Desepte.

The Brusker Shoe Company, Sixteenth street, near Mission, is a strictly union shoe store, with a full line of union-stamp shoes.

The Photo-Engravers' Union has elected the following officers: President, W. Bauer; vice-president, Thomas Dodge; recording secretary, L. E. Weibe; financial secretary, H. J. Wessel;

business agent, J. W. Hogan; sergeant-at-arms, C. Offenbacher; assistant, Harry Congdon; executive board, W. Mack, T. Parkinson, F. Snyder; membership committee, H. Cook, E. Vergilo, M. Norton; delegates to Labor Council, Andrew J. Gallagher and E. Dunn; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, J. W. Hogan, Robert Seyer and H. J. Wessel; delegate to Oakland Allied Printing Trades Council, A. Erhart; auditing committee, A. J. Gallagher and T. Cullen.

Those who desire union-made underwear, sox, shirts and other things in the line of gents' furnishings can find them at Bohr's store, 2054 Mission street, near Sixteenth.

Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union has elected Richard Power, Clarence Worthington and Leonard Norkgauer delegates to the annual convention of the International Seamen's Union of America.

George T. Beckwith has been elected assistant business agent of the United Laborers' Association of San Francisco to fill a vacancy for the term caused by the resignation of Frederick Wittmar.

The winners in the contest recently inaugurated by the label committee of the San Francisco Typographical Union for registered apprentices were Charles Liff, Arthur McCormick and Leonard Welcer.

The Pile Drivers' Union reports business good at this time and that the entire membership is employed.

Frederick Buhr will represent Local No. 59 of the Hoisting Engineers' Union as a delegate in the Labor Council, he having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. Baker.

Last Sunday Lodge No. 25 of the Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders conveyed the remains of Harry Bushnell, who died earlier in the week after a lingering illness, to Cypress Lawn Cemetery, where interment took place. Seventy-five of his former shopmates accompanied the remains to the cemetery. The lodge has ordered the payment of \$210 death benefit, and during his illness he received \$160 from the sick fund.

REMEMBER THE BREAD TRUST.

Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., November 9, 1912.

To Organized Labor Everywhere—Greeting:

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America for the past eighteen months has been engaged in a life and death struggle with what is known as the Bread Trust. This trust is composed of various gigantic baking concerns, of which we only mention the Ward Bread Company of New York, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Boston and Providence, which manufacture "Tip Top" bread under non-union conditions.

Another component part of the Bread Trust is the General Baking Company, operating at present in over thirty of the largest cities in the United States, and are manufacturing all kinds of non-union bread, of which "Pan Dandy," "Butter Krust" and "Mitynice" are their principal brands.

All of these brands are absolutely unfair to organized labor as long as they do not bear the union label of the bakery workers.

It is the purpose of this communication to acquaint the organized workers of all trades with the fierce struggle which the organized bakery workers have on their hands against these monopolies and to urge upon you the necessity of your undivided support for the bakery workers in this struggle.

They ask you to insist upon the union label on every loaf of bread that you may purchase and to also look out for the union label of the bakers on all bread consumed in restaurants and eating places.

Their request does not involve any financial or other sacrifice on your part and is very easy to be complied with. Will you heed the same and thus render a great service to a body of workers that needs your help and support at the present time more than ever?

You are also urged to appoint a committee for action in your locality for the purpose, first, to seek to increase the sale and use of union labeled bread where such is already on the market, and, secondly, to aid in introducing the bakers' union label in your locality if it should not have been used up to this time.

Hoping that our members and friends will give this matter their serious consideration and in the future refuse to purchase any bread or bakery goods that does not bear the union label of the organized bakery workers, I remain,

Yours-fraternally,

THOMAS F. TRACY, Secretary-Treasurer.

BOOKBINDERS AND COLLIERS.

The seceding bookbinders in New York who inaugurated a strike against Colliers because the firm recognized the regular international instead of the rump union have seen the error of their way and have returned to their regularly recognized organization and also to their places of employment.

The strikers, both men and women, held out for about a month, but finally became convinced that Collier & Son would never recognize any but the bona fide union and gave up the ghost.

Union Label Underwear, Sox,
Shirts, Hats, etc.

Bohr's

2054 Mission St., bet. 16th and 17th

Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced
by Mother Earth & Union Made